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SEA ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE

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2 FILE HEALSAFE  
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779 FILE JICST-EPLUS  
1 FILE KOSMET  
1454 FILE LIFESCI  
4347 FILE MEDLINE  
4 FILE NIOSHTIC  
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34 FILE OCEAN  
2445 FILE PASCAL

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118 FILE PHIN  
237 FILE PROMT  
2653 FILE SCISEARCH  
2 FILE SYNTHLINE  
1198 FILE TOXCENTER  
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157 FILE USPAT2  
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:123067 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 281WP  
TITLE: Overexpression, purification, and  
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AUTHOR: Muslin E H; Kanikula A M; Clark S E; Henson C A (Reprint)  
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AB *alpha*-Glucosidases (EC 3.2.1.20) are recognized as important in starch degradation during cereal seed germination. A barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) *alpha*-glucosidase expressed in *Pichia pastoris* was cultured in flasks; however, the yield was low necessitating the use of multiple batches. Problems arose because of significant variation between batches. We solved these problems by switching to a fermentation system producing a sufficient quantity of a uniform sample. Here we present the expression and purification of a recombinant *alpha*-glucosidase grown under fermentation conditions. We also present the results of experiments to characterize the thermostability, pH optimum, and substrate specificity of the recombinant enzyme. The optimal pH for the hydrolysis of maltose by recombinant *alpha*-glucosidase is between 3.5 and 4.5. The thermostability of recombinant *alpha*-glucosidase was determined at pH 4, where activity is optimal, and at pH 5 and 6, which better mimic the conditions used to convert barley starch to fermentable sugars during industrial processing. The results indicate the enzyme is most thermolabile at pH 4. However, the enzyme is protected from heat inactivation at pH 4 by high concentrations of sucrose. The purified enzyme hydrolyzed maltose three times more rapidly than nigerose and 20 times more rapidly than trehalose and isomaltose. Concentrations of maltose greater than 20 mM inhibited maltose hydrolysis. This is the first report of substrate inhibition for any *alpha*-glucosidase. The results indicate that the only significant difference between the recombinant enzyme and the previously characterized barley isoforms was the V-max for maltose hydrolysis. (C) 2000 Academic Press.

# Purification, Enzymatic Characterization, and Nucleotide Sequence of a High-Isoelectric-Point $\alpha$ -Glucosidase from Barley Malt<sup>1</sup>

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High-isoelectric-point (pI)  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was purified 7,300-fold from an extract of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) malt by ammonium sulfate fractionation, ion-exchange, and butyl-Sepharose chromatography. The enzyme had high activity toward maltose ( $k_{cat} = 25 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ), with an optimum at pH 4.5, and catalyzed the hydrolysis by a retaining mechanism, as shown by nuclear magnetic resonance. Acarbose was a strong inhibitor ( $K_i = 1.5 \text{ }\mu\text{M}$ ). Molecular recognition revealed that all OH-groups in the non-reducing ring and OH-3 in the reducing ring of maltose formed important hydrogen bonds to the enzyme in the transition state complex. Mass spectrometry of tryptic fragments assigned the 92-kD protein to a barley cDNA (GenBank accession no. U22450) that appears to encode an  $\alpha$ -glucosidase. A corresponding sequence (*HvAgI97*; GenBank accession no. AF118226) was isolated from a genomic phage library using a cDNA fragment from a barley cDNA library. *HvAgI97* encodes a putative 96.6-kD protein of 879 amino acids with 93.8% identity to the protein deduced from U22450. The sequence contains two active site motifs of glycoside hydrolase family 31. Three introns of 86 to 4,286 bp interrupt the coding region. The four exons vary from 218 to 1,529 bp. Gene expression analysis showed that transcription reached a maximum 48 h after the start of germination.

$\alpha$ -Glucosidases (EC 3.2.1.20) release  $\alpha$ -D-Glc from the non-reducing ends of  $\alpha$ -glucosides, oligosaccharides, and starch. Type I enzymes prefer aryl glucosides and Suc, type II prefer maltose and isomaltose, and type III resemble type II but also attack starch (Chiba, 1988, 1997; Frandsen and Svensson, 1998). Plant  $\alpha$ -glucosidases have been purified to homogeneity from buckwheat (Kanaya et al., 1976), corn (Chiba and Shimomura, 1975), pea (Sun et al., 1995), rice (Takahashi et al., 1971), spinach (Sugimoto et al., 1995), sugar beet (Chiba et al., 1978), and broccoli (Monroe et al., 1999), and genes were cloned from barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996), sugar beet (Matsui et al., 1997), spinach (Sugimoto et al., 1997), potato (Taylor et al., 1998), and *Arabidopsis* (GenBank accession no. AF014806; Monroe et al., 1999). The sequences belong to glycoside hydrolase family 31, which includes fungal  $\alpha$ -glucosidases; mammalian sucrase-isomaltase, maltase-glucosidase, and lysosomal  $\alpha$ -glucosidase; and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase II in N-linked sugar biosynthesis (Henrissat, 1991).

In conjunction with  $\beta$ -amylase, limit dextrinase, and  $\alpha$ -amylase,  $\alpha$ -glucosidase in germinating seeds was proposed to mobilize endosperm starch (MacGregor, 1987). Early work addressed the purification and specificity of these enzymes in malt (Jørgensen, 1963, 1964; Jørgensen and Jørgensen, 1963, 1967).  $\alpha$ -Glucosidase I and II (50 and 130 kD, respectively) have high activity on *p*-nitrophenyl  $\alpha$ -D-glucoside, and maltase I and II (14 and 66 kD, respectively) were described subsequently (Stark and Yin, 1987). Malt  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was found to exert an initial attack on and, with barley  $\alpha$ -amylase, to make a synergistic 11-fold enhanced digestion of starch granules (Sun and Henson, 1990). A similar study showed a 2-fold synergy (Sissons and MacGregor, 1994), suggesting that the former  $\alpha$ -glucosidase preparation or perhaps both preparations may have contained traces of amylolytic enzymes.

Cloning of a gibberellin-induced putative barley  $\alpha$ -glucosidase cDNA provided new knowledge on this enzyme (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996). The encoded 97-kD protein belonged to glycoside hydrolase family 31 (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996) and was larger than the 33-kD enzyme reported previously (Im and Henson, 1995). Recombinant inactive and active  $\alpha$ -glucosidases were produced in *Escherichia coli* and *Pichia pastoris* (Tibbot et al., 1998); however, the active form had approximately 300 times lower specific activity than the malt enzyme. The reason for this discrepancy is unknown, but the recombinant enzyme

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lacked an N-terminal region. Moreover, immunoblotting with antibodies raised against the inactive *E. coli* form indicated that the full-length protein was processed in germinating seeds (Tibbott et al., 1998).

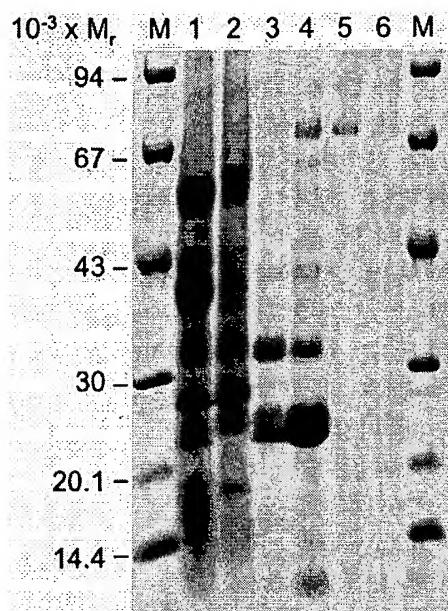
In the present study, a high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was purified 7,300-fold from 6-d old barley malt. Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry (MS) of tryptic fragments of this 92-kD protein showed that its sequence and that deduced from the cDNA (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996) were very similar. This enzyme had the highest activity reported for the high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase from barley. Acarbose and 5'-thio-4-N- $\alpha$ -maltoside (Svensson and Sierks, 1992; Sigurskjold et al., 1994; Andrews et al., 1995) were strong inhibitors. Glucoside bonds were hydrolyzed with retention of the anomeric configuration characteristic of family 31 enzymes (Frandsen and Svensson, 1998). Recognition of deoxy maltosides indicated that all OH-groups of the non-reducing ring and OH-3 of the reducing ring contributed to transition state stabilization. The sequence of a corresponding barley  $\alpha$ -glucosidase encoding DNA (cv Igri) of 7.1 kb contained four exons.

## RESULTS

### Purification and Identification of Barley Malt High-pI $\alpha$ -Glucosidase

A protocol was established for the purification of a highly active high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase from barley malt. The progress of purification was monitored by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 1), and the degree of purification and yields at individual steps are given in Table I. The protocol took advantage of the fact that high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase, in contrast to low-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase, did not bind to DEAE-Fractogel at pH 7.5. The ratio of high- to low-pI enzymes in the ammonium sulfate precipitate of malt extract was approximately 0.25, based on the activity for maltose of the eluted low-pI (not shown) and high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidases.

High-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was purified 250-fold after  $\text{COO}^-$ -Fractogel rechromatography at pH 5.5 concomitant with removal of abundant proteins (Fig. 1, lanes 2-4):  $\alpha$ -amylase/subtilisin inhibitor (21 kD; Svendsen et al., 1986), (1,3;1,4)- $\beta$ -glucanase (33 kD; Woodward and Fincher, 1982),  $\beta$ -D-glucan exohydrolase (69 kD; Hrmova et al., 1996), and lipoxygenase 2 (90 kD; Doderer et al., 1992), as identified by N-terminal sequencing, western blotting using specific antibodies, or in-gel trypsin digestion and MALDI-MS peptide mapping. The N-terminal sequence AXPKTVGVYELTKGDFSAKVTNLGATVT DD of a 38-kD protein (Fig. 1, lanes 3 and 4) has 54% identity to aldose-1-epimerase-like protein from tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*; GenBank G2739168). The 21-, 33-, and 38-kD proteins could be removed by gel filtration (Sephacryl S-200 HR), but butyl-Sepharose chromatography separated both these proteins and



**Figure 1.** SDS-PAGE of the purification of high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase. Lane 1, Ammonium sulfate precipitate (640  $\mu\text{g}$ ); lane 2, DEAE Fractogel (135  $\mu\text{g}$ ); lane 3,  $\text{COO}^-$  Fractogel, pH 5.5 (20  $\mu\text{g}$ ); lane 4, rechromatography (12.4  $\mu\text{g}$ ); lane 5, butyl-Sepharose (1.3  $\mu\text{g}$ ); and lane 6,  $\text{COO}^-$  Fractogel, pH 7.3 (1.2  $\mu\text{g}$ ). M, Marker proteins.

lipoxygenase 2 (90 kD) from  $\alpha$ -glucosidase. The butyl-Sepharose eluate contained high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\beta$ -D-glucan exohydrolase, which were partially separated on  $\text{COO}^-$ -Fractogel at pH 7.3, resulting in further 4.5-fold purification of the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (Fig. 1, lane 6). The high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase of 92 kD was thus purified 7,300-fold from malt extract (Table I) in 2% yield taking into account that the low-pI enzyme possessed 80% of the activity in the extract. The modest recovery is considered to stem from the large number of purification steps, the hydrophobic nature, and the small quantities present of the 92-kD high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase, which was reported to be processed to a predominant 81-kD form after 5 to 7 d of germination (Tibbott et al., 1998).

N-terminal sequencing identified  $\beta$ -D-glucan exohydrolase (69 kD; Hrmova et al., 1996) in the highly purified  $\alpha$ -glucosidase. The 92-kD protein was N-terminally blocked. MALDI-MS of the mixture of tryptic fragments generated by in-gel digestion of the 92-kD protein indicated that it was likely encoded by a putative barley  $\alpha$ -glucosidase gene for which a cDNA was cloned (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996). Protein alignment showed 93% sequence identity between the two deduced protein sequences. Peptide masses determined by MALDI-MS were used in database searches, and the pattern (Fig. 2A) contained little noise information in the form of significant unmatched components. The matches gave (Fig. 2B) about 20% coverage of the sequence deduced from the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase cDNA of cv Morex (Fig. 2A; Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996) and cv Igri (Fig. 2A; the present

**Table I.** Purification of high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase from 5.7 kg of barley malt flour

Fraction	Activity with Maltose	Protein	Specific Activity	Yield <sup>e</sup>	Purification
	units	$E_{280}$	$U/E_{280}$	%	-fold
Extract	14,400	936,000	0.015	100	1
20%–70% Ammonium sulfate	8,300	72,530	0.11	58	8
Fractogel DEAE <sup>a</sup>	1,630	16,850	0.1	11 (58)	6
First Fractogel COO <sup>-b</sup>	1,030	660	1.6	7 (36)	103
Second Fractogel COO <sup>-c</sup>	580	155	3.8	4 (20)	250
Butyl-Sepharose	150	6	25.0	1 (5)	1,590
Third Fractogel COO <sup>-d</sup>	55	0.5	110.0	0.4 (2)	7,300

<sup>a</sup> Activity in the pass-through and wash in 20 mM HEPES and 5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , pH 7.5. <sup>b</sup> NaCl gradient elution in 50 mM sodium acetate and 5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , pH 5.5. <sup>c</sup> Rechromatography. <sup>d</sup> NaCl gradient elution in 20 mM HEPES and 5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , pH 7.3. <sup>e</sup> Values in parentheses indicate the recovery corrected for the presence of low-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase in the first two steps (see text).

work; GenBank AF118226). A majority (14 of 22) of peptides (Fig. 2) matched both the Igri and Morex sequences, while five matched only Igri and three only Morex. This variation was expected as evident from the alignment of the Igri and Morex sequences comprising 46 differences and eight gaps. Five unmatched peaks in Figure 2A (two of medium and three of lower intensity) probably stem from parts of the Alexis  $\alpha$ -glucosidase that vary from the known sequences. MALDI-MS gives accurate masses but provides no sequence information, so peptides from Alexis with a single amino acid substitution relative to known sequences will escape identification in the search for a match.

#### Organization of the Gene Encoding Barley $\alpha$ -Glucosidase

A single clone hybridizing to the cDNA clone AGL2790 (Tibbot and Skadsen 1996) was identified by rescreening two primary isolated clones from a barley genomic library at high stringency with a 2.3-kb cDNA from a barley EST library (cv Himalaya). This 15- to 18-kb genomic clone was characterized by restriction mapping, subcloned for sequencing, and found to contain the entire AGL97 gene flanked by non-coding regions. The organization of the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase gene (*HvAgl*, cv Igri) and the localization of the protein coding regions by identification of exon/intron boundaries are shown in Figure 3. The gene from start to stop codon has 7,113 bases and four exons separated by introns of varying length. Exons have from 218 to 1,529 bp, whereas introns range from 86 to 4286 bp. All nucleotide sequences at exon/intron boundaries were consistent with the consensus GT/AG sequence at the donor and acceptor sites of RNA splicing. The nucleotide sequence was named *HvAgl97* (GenBank accession no. AF118226). The four exons encode a protein of 879 amino acids with a calculated molar mass of 96,558 D. The theoretical pI is 6.93 ([http://www.expasy.ch/tools/pi\\_tool.html](http://www.expasy.ch/tools/pi_tool.html)), whereas isoelectric focusing gave an experimental value of  $\geq 8$ .

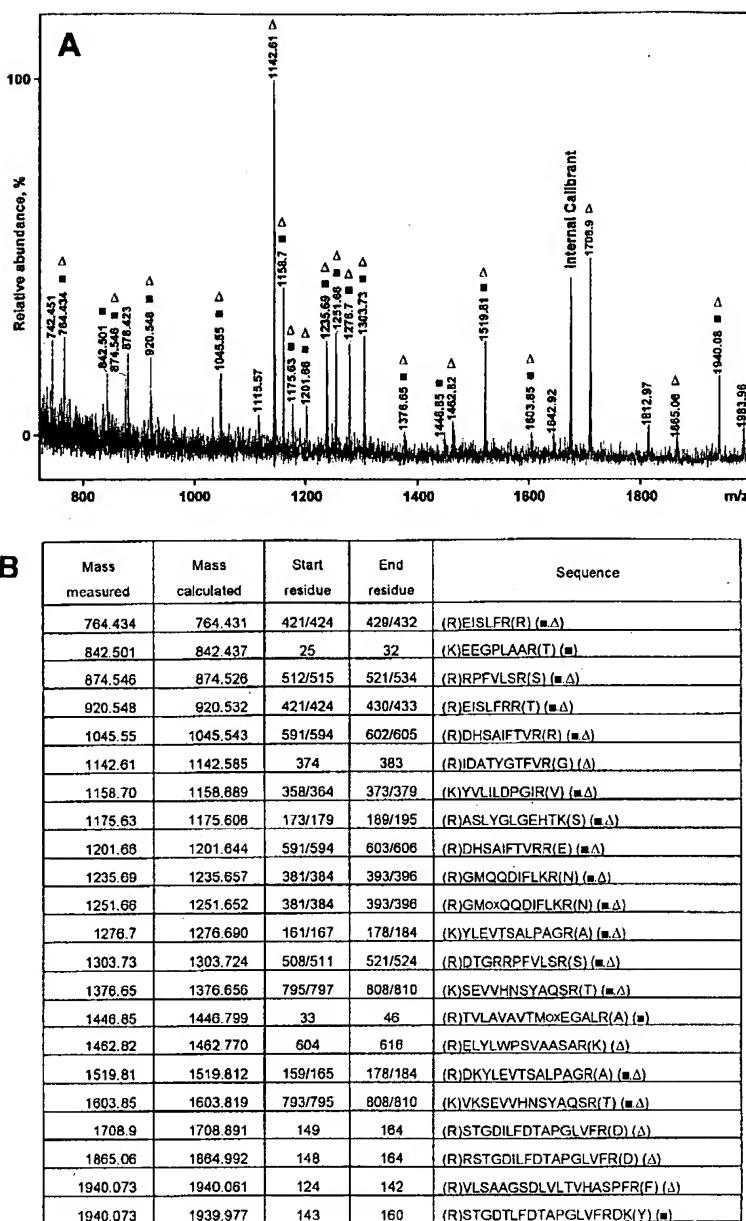
#### Expression of the Barley $\alpha$ -Glucosidase Gene during Germination

The transcription of the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase gene in germinating seeds was followed from the grain (0 h) to 144 h (7 d) after the start of germination in the malt house. While dry grain has no detectable transcript, a very weak  $\alpha$ -glucosidase transcription signal was detected 12 h after steeping. The signal increased during the next 12 h and expression reached a maximum after 48 h. The transcript decreased at d 3 to 4 and disappeared at d 5 to 6. In a parallel experiment, seeds (cv Alexis) were subjected to micromalting and hybridized to RNA prepared from samples taken at the same time points as those from the industrial malting. Micromalting and industrial malting gave similar expression profiles (Fig. 4), with a transcription maximum at 48 h. This demonstrated excellent agreement for a particular gene expression between performance in the malthouse and during micro-malting.

#### Enzymic Properties of the Barley High-pI $\alpha$ -Glucosidase

The pH optimum for hydrolysis of the preferred substrate maltose was at pH 4.0 to 4.5, and no activity was detected at a pH  $\geq 8.0$ . The low amount of highly purified  $\alpha$ -glucosidase allowed determination of kinetic parameters for only selected substrates. Maltose was the best substrate, with a  $k_{\text{cat}}$  of  $24.8 \text{ s}^{-1}$  and a  $K_m$  of 2.2 mM. For the  $\alpha$ -1,6-linked isomaltose,  $k_{\text{cat}}$  was  $5 \text{ s}^{-1}$  and  $K_m$  was 11.0 mM, resulting in a 25-fold reduction in  $k_{\text{cat}}/K_m$  compared with maltose. *p*-Nitrophenyl  $\alpha$ -D-glucoside was hydrolyzed with a  $k_{\text{cat}}$  of  $2.2 \text{ s}^{-1}$  and a  $K_m$  of 0.6 mM, resulting in a 3-fold decrease of  $k_{\text{cat}}/K_m$ . Preliminary tests indicated that the activity was lower on longer substrates, which agrees with results from other studies (Im and Henson, 1995). The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was free from contamination by  $\alpha$ -amylase,  $\beta$ -amylase, and limit dextrinase in assays specific for these malt enzymes performed at a level of sensitivity allowing detection

**Figure 2.** A, MALDI-TOF MS of peptide mixture from in-gel tryptic digestion of high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (cv Alexis). Marked signals match the deduced  $\alpha$ -glucosidase sequence (■, cv Morex;  $\Delta$ , cv Igri). B, Peptides are marked as in A. Measured and calculated molecular masses are given as protonated mono-isotopic masses.



of amounts corresponding to 0.1% of the purified  $\alpha$ -glucosidase.

Acarbose, a pseudotetrasaccharide strongly inhibiting glucoamylase,  $\alpha$ -amylase, and other retaining or inverting  $\alpha$ -glucoside-specific hydrolases and transferases (Legler, 1990; Sinnott, 1990; Svensson and Sierks, 1992; Sigurskjold et al., 1994; Svensson et al., 1995; Frandsen and Svensson, 1998), was a competitive inhibitor with a  $K_i$  of 1.5  $\mu\text{M}$  for the high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase. This  $K_i$  value is 2- to 3-fold lower than that for barley  $\alpha$ -amylase (Søgaard et al., 1993). Surprisingly, the maltose analog methyl 5'-thio-4-N- $\alpha$ -maltoside inhibited the high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase with  $K_i$  = 0.9  $\mu\text{M}$ , which is extremely efficient compared with the  $K_m$  of 2.5 mM for maltose. A similar relation was

found for this inhibitor in maltose hydrolysis by *A. niger* glucoamylase (Andrews et al., 1995). The two  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors were thus roughly 100-fold more potent than castanospermine, which was reported to give a  $K_i$  of 0.11 mM for barley high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (Henson and Sun, 1995). Kinetic parameters and substrate specificity of different plant  $\alpha$ -glucosidases have been reviewed (Frandsen and Svensson, 1998). Very recently, a recombinant potato enzyme was found to have a  $K_m$  of 17 mM for maltose and a  $V_{\text{max}}$  of 3.25 nM Glc formed  $\text{h}^{-1} \mu\text{g}^{-1}$  protein (Taylor et al., 1998), which was recalculated to a  $k_{\text{cat}}$  of 0.09  $\text{s}^{-1}$ . It is remarkable that this catalytic constant was as low as the value determined for the recombinant barley enzyme produced in *P. pastoris* (Tibbot et

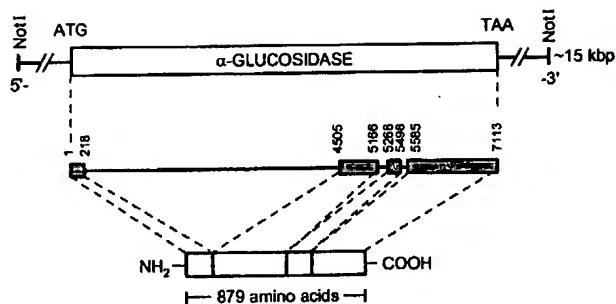


Figure 3. Genomic organization of the barley high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase gene (cv Igri).

al., 1998). Although  $k_{cat}$  was not reported for the natural enzyme from potato, this coincidence may indicate that these large recombinant proteins were not obtained in proper functional form or that the sequence from potato corresponds to an  $\alpha$ -glucosidase with a different functional role, possibly in the biosynthesis of glycoconjugates.

#### Stereochemistry of Methyl $\beta$ -Maltoside Hydrolysis

The stereochemistry of the catalytic hydrolysis of the glucoside bond was determined by  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectroscopy. The NMR spectra of methyl  $\beta$ -maltoside before (Fig. 5A) and 7 or 120 min after the addition of enzyme (Figs. 5, B and C) showed a doublet centered at  $5.22 \mu\text{L L}^{-1}$  and assigned to H-1 of free  $\alpha$ -Glc. The doublets at 4.37 and  $4.64 \mu\text{L L}^{-1}$  were assigned to H-1 of the products,  $\beta$ -methyl Glc and  $\beta$ -Glc, respectively. The spectrum recorded 7 min after addition of the enzyme (Fig. 5B) indicated a ratio of 65%  $\alpha$ -Glc to 35%  $\beta$ -Glc. The latter arose by mutarotation of initially formed  $\alpha$ -Glc. Because high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase released  $\alpha$ -Glc from the maltoside, it catalyzed glycoside bond hydrolysis with retention of the anomeric configuration, in agreement with the stereospecificity of the mechanism in glycoside hydrolase family 31 (Frandsen and Svensson, 1998).

#### Molecular Recognition of Maltose Analogs

The specificity constant was determined for the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase catalyzed hydrolysis of  $\beta$ -methyl mal-

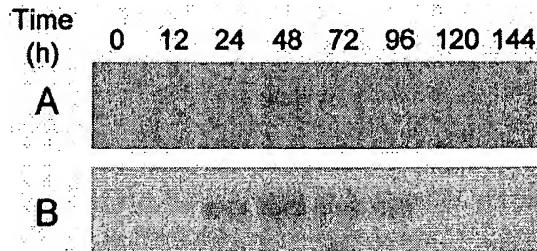


Figure 4. Northern blot steady-state analysis of high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase mRNA (cDNA probe Lok-PS333) from industrial malt (A) and micromalt (B) 0 to 144 h after the start of steeping.

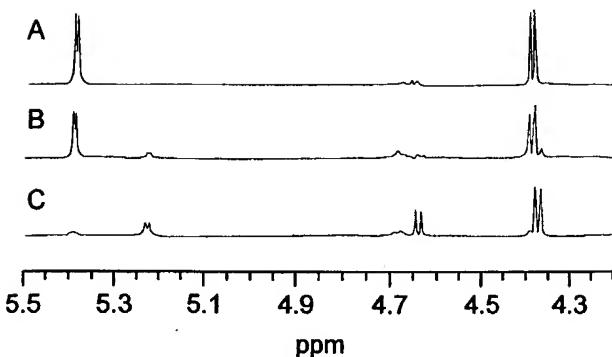


Figure 5. Methyl  $\beta$ -maltoside hydrolysis by high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase followed by  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ . Spectra were recorded before (A), 7 min after (B), and 120 min after (C) enzyme addition.

toside and its seven monodeoxy analogs. The results made it possible to identify and assess the strength of individual intermolecular enzyme-substrate OH-hydrogen bonds implicated in stabilization of the transition state in the hydrolysis. Deoxygenation at OH-4' or -6' thus resulted in about  $1.2 \times 10^3$ -fold reduction in  $V_{max}/K_m$  and at OH-3', -2', and -3 in modest 14- to 60-fold reductions (Table II), but no significant effect occurred when OH-1 or -2 were replaced by hydrogen (Table II). The difference in the transition state stabilization energy ( $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ ) was calculated from the  $V_{max}/K_m$  values determined for analog and parent substrates. This molecular recognition approach is an established procedure for probing binding energy contributed by individual carbohydrate OH-groups to transition-state stabilization.  $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$  values of approximately  $19 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  were correlated with the elimination of OH-4' and -6', thus indicating that these OH-groups participate in strong charged hydrogen bonds to the enzyme (Fersht et al., 1985). The OH-2' and -3' at the non-reducing, and the OH-3 at the reducing end ring each contributed 7 to  $11 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  to transition-state stabilization (Table II), which is compatible with the formation of neutral hydrogen bonds between the OH-groups and the enzyme.

#### DISCUSSION

Barley high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was purified 7,300-fold from an extract of 6-d-old malt, resulting in a specific activity of  $16.5 \text{ units mg}^{-1}$ , corresponding to a  $k_{cat} = 25 \text{ s}^{-1}$ . A cDNA clone encoding barley  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was identified previously (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996), and a corresponding recombinant protein was produced in *Pichia pastoris* (Tibbot et al., 1998). The  $V_{max}$  of this enzyme toward maltose was  $0.054 \mu\text{mol min}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$  (Tibbot et al., 1998), which is equal to a  $k_{cat}$  of  $0.08 \text{ s}^{-1}$ , as recalculated using the theoretical size of the recombinant enzyme of 89 kD. However, this protein was not purified prior to characterization. Earlier kinetic analysis of a malt

**Table II.** Specificity constants and  $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$  values for high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase catalyzed hydrolysis of monodeoxy maltose analogs

Assays were performed at 37°C in 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 4.5.  $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$  was calculated as  $-RT\ln[V_{max}/K_m]_a/(V_{max}/K_m)_b$ , where a and b designate analog and parent compound, respectively.

Substrate	$V_{max}/K_m$	$\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ $kJ mol^{-1}$
Methyl $\beta$ -maltoside	$9.51 \times 10^{-3} \pm 1.77 \times 10^{-3}$	—
Methyl 1-deoxy- $\beta$ -maltoside	$1.05 \times 10^{-2} \pm 1.02 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.3
Methyl 1,2-dideoxy- $\beta$ -maltoside	$1.17 \times 10^{-2} \pm 1.14 \times 10^{-3}$	-0.3
Methyl 3-deoxy- $\beta$ -maltoside	$6.73 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1.09 \times 10^{-5}$	7.0
2'-Deoxy maltose	$2.83 \times 10^{-4} \pm 3.00 \times 10^{-5}$	9.3
3'-Deoxy maltose	$1.66 \times 10^{-4} \pm 2.62 \times 10^{-5}$	10.7
4'-Deoxy maltose	$7.53 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.47 \times 10^{-7}$	18.9
6'-Deoxy maltose	$8.09 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.45 \times 10^{-7}$	18.7

$\alpha$ -glucosidase resulted in a  $k_{cat}$  of  $12.6 \mu\text{mol min}^{-1} \text{mg}^{-1}$  (Im and Henson, 1995), recalculated to  $k_{cat} = 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$  using 97 kD, the theoretical enzyme molar mass, rather than the 33 kD reported by the authors. These authors determined the enzyme concentration by active site titration with the inhibitor castanospermine, and thus got a correct value for  $k_{cat}$  even though the preparation contained other proteins.

The recombinant enzyme from *P. pastoris* was constructed to lack part of the N-terminal sequence, which perhaps resulted in low activity (Tibbot et al., 1998). However, adverse post-translational modification or misfolding may also be the cause. This comparison makes it clear that highly active, high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase of the correct size was purified in the present work. The low yield of the 92-kD  $\alpha$ -glucosidase may in part stem from important processing to smaller forms during germination, as indicated by immunoblotting of aleurone and seed extracts using antibodies directed against the inactive recombinant enzyme produced in *E. coli* (Tibbot et al., 1998). The larger form was claimed to be a minor form in malt (Tibbott et al., 1998). It is not known if the forms have the same activity.

Purification of barley high-pI malt  $\alpha$ -glucosidase of 92 kD was extremely difficult, and resulted in about  $30 \mu\text{g}$  enzyme  $\text{kg}^{-1}$  malt. Peptide mapping by MALDI-MS of tryptic fragments showed that the sequence of this protein was very similar to the deduced cDNA sequences from cv Morex (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996; GenBank U22450) and cv Igri (the present study) of mutual identity of 93.8% (Fig. 6). The mass of a few tryptic fragments did not match the cv Morex sequence, but did match the cv Igri sequence and vice versa. Some did not match either of these sequences, as expected because the protein was from a third cultivar, cv Alexis.

The DNA region encoding high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase spanned 7.1 kb, of which 37.2% is protein coding sequence. This is comparable to genes of barley  $\beta$ -amylase and limit dextrinase in which coding regions occupied 42.6% and 29.2%, respectively (GenBank accession nos. AF061203 and AF022725). In contrast, the coding region of barley  $\alpha$ -amylases covered

87.3% and 73.7% of the *Amy1/6-4* and *Amy32b* genes (GenBank accession nos. K02637 and X05166). The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase cDNA encodes a putative 96.9-kD polypeptide (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996), which agrees with the 92 kD found for the present malt enzyme by SDS-PAGE.

Previous expression analysis showed that transcription from an  $\alpha$ -glucosidase gene increased during laboratory germination to a maximum at 3 to 5 d after imbibition. Increasing  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity was found up to d 7 in a series covering 10 d (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996). The present study on gene expression during d 0 to 6 revealed that transcription of the gene encoding the high-pI enzyme reached a maximum at 48 h, both in micromalting and industrial malting. Because we found that the low-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was predominant in malt, it was not meaningful to attempt to correlate the present temporal transcription with the increase in enzyme activity in extracts made during germination. Recently, transcription of the barley limit dextrinase gene in the same samples used here was found to reach a maximum 72 to 96 h after imbibition (Kristensen et al., 1999). Thus, the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase transcript preceded that of limit dextrinase and followed or coincided with that of  $\alpha$ -amylase (Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996).

Barley high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase of glycoside hydrolase family 31 catalyzes glucoside hydrolysis with retention of the anomeric configuration resulting from a double-displacement mechanism through transition states with substantial oxocarbenium ion character (Davies and Henrissat, 1995; Frandsen and Svensson, 1998). Confirmation of this stereochemistry of methyl  $\beta$ -maltoside hydrolysis by  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  adds further support to the identification of the 92-kD protein. In this mechanism one carboxylic acid acts as a general acid/base catalyst and a second as a catalytic nucleophile (Sinnott, 1990; Svensson and Søgaard, 1993; McCarter and Withers, 1994; Tanaka et al., 1994; Davies and Henrissat, 1995). The pH activity dependence for the high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (see also Henson and Sun, 1995; Tibbott et al., 1998) is compatible with a mechanism suggesting that the

AF118226 MATRSLLLCLCLCLFAPRLCSSKEEGLAAGGYRVSRAVDDGGRRLRA 50  
U22450 \*\*\*VGV\*\*\*\*\*RTVLA---\*\*\*TME\*A\*\*\*

AF118226 EAAATGGASSTGVDVQRLAVYASLETDSRLRVRITDADHPRWEVQDII 100  
U22450 \*\*\*---\*\*\*R\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 RPAPADVLHDAPPASSAPLQGSRVLSAAGSDLVLTWHASPFRFTVSRRST 150  
U22450 \*\*\*G\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 GDILFDTAPGLVFRDKYLEVTSALPAGRASLYGLGEHTKSSFLRHNDSF 200  
U22450 \*\*T\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 TLWNADIGASYDVNLYGSHPFYMDVRPPGTAHVGLLSSNGMDVLYGGS 250  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*A\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 VVTYKVGGLDFYFFAGPNPLAVVQYQLIGRPAPMPYWSFGHQCRY 300  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*A\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 GYLNVSDSLERVVAGYAKARIPEMWTDIDYMDGKDFTLDRVNFTAAEL 350  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*R\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 RPFVDRLHRNAOKYVLILDPGIR---IDATYGTFVGRMQQDFLKRNGTN 397  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*VDP\*\*\*\*\*

AF118228 FVGNVPGDVYFPDFMHPRAAEFWAREISLFRRTIPVDGLWIDMNEISNF 447  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*A\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 YNPEPMNALDDPPYRINNDGTRPINNKTVPASAVHYGGVTEYDAHNLFG 497  
\*\*\*\*\*RPL\*\*\*\*\*E\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 LLEARATHALLRDTGRRFPVLRSRSTFVGSGRYTAHWTGDNAAATWGLRY 547  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*G\*GV\*\*\*\*\*Y\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 SINTMLSFGLFGMPMIGADICGFGNGNTTEELCGRWIOLGAFYPFSRDHSA 597  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 IFTVRRELYLWPSVAASARKALGLRYQLLPFYTLMYEAHMTGAPLRLP 647  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*G\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 FFSYPHDVATYGVDRQFLLGRRGVLVSPVLEPGATTVDAYFPAGRHWYSLYD 697  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*R\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 YSLAVATRTGKHVTLPAPADTVNVHVAGGTILPLQQSALTTSRARRTAFH 747  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*R\*\*\*\*\*LT\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 LLVALAEDGTASGDLFLDDGESPEMGRSDWMSVRFSCEMGSD-GAIKV 797  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*Y\*\*\*\*\*D\*\*\*Y\*R\*\*\*\*\*NYKIPNNK\*\*\*\*\*

AF118226 SEVHVHNSYAQSRRTLVLISKVVLMGHRSAPAEEKLTVHVNSAEVEASSAGT 847  
U22450 \*\*\*\*\*

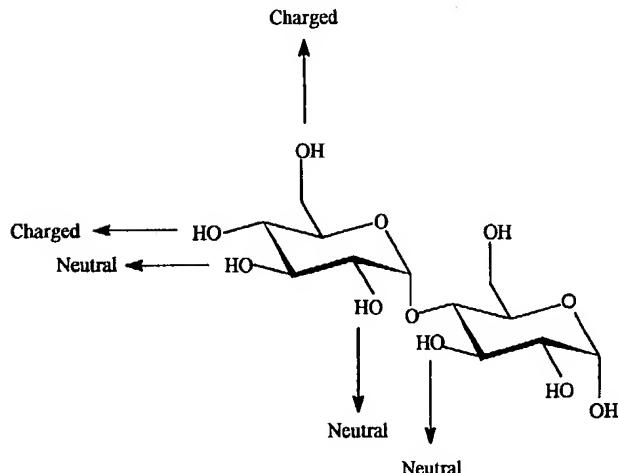
**Figure 6.** Alignment of deduced protein sequences from the high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase genomic clone (AF118226, cv Igri) and cDNA clone (GenBank U22450, cv Morex). Identical residues are marked with asterisks (\*). Conserved signature regions I and II in glucosidase hydrolase family 31 are underlined (Frandsen and Svensson, 1998).

enzyme in the pH range around 4.5 of optimal activity has a deprotonated and a protonated carboxylic acid group at the active site. Mechanism-based active site labeling of sugar beet  $\alpha$ -glucosidase by the inhibitor conduritol B epoxide led to identification of an essential Asp (Iwanami et al., 1995). The prominent sequence similarity with sugar beet  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (Quaroni and Semenza, 1976; Chiba, 1997; Frandsen and Svensson, 1998) suggests that Asp-437 is the catalytic nucleophile in the barley enzyme. This agrees with site-directed mutagenesis to Asn of Asp-481 in  $\alpha$ -glucosidase from *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, leading to inactivation (Mori et al., 1999), and mechanism-based labeling of Asp-214 as a catalytic nucleophile in  $\alpha$ -glucosidase from *S. cerevisiae* (McCarter and Withers, 1996a, 1996b).

Enzyme-substrate interactions through hydrogen bonds are essential in specificity and for transition

state stabilization. Deoxygenated sugar analogs are widely used to identify the critical sugar OH groups and to quantitate the associated individual energies in complexes of carbohydrate-binding enzymes (Bundle and Young, 1992; Sierks and Svensson, 1992; Sierks et al., 1992; Frandsen et al., 1996; Lemieux et al., 1996). The transition-state stabilization energy ( $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ ) was calculated from hydrolysis of a series of deoxy maltosides by  $\alpha$ -glucosidase to be 19 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>, which was attributed to charged hydrogen-bonds with OH-4' and -6'. Neutral hydrogen bonds, contributing 7 to 11 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>, were proposed to form with OH-2', -3', and -3 in maltose (Fig. 7). Remarkably, all four OH-groups of the non-reducing sugar ring participate in intermolecular hydrogen bonds in the enzyme-substrate transition state complex, whereas in the reducing end ring only OH-3 contributed to stabilization and did so less strongly than each of the OH-groups from the other ring. This pattern indicates that the enzyme is of type II, having poor activity on oligosaccharide substrates and starch. The reasonable activity on 4-nitrophenyl  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside, which lacks a hydrogen bond donor equivalent to OH-3, was explained by 4-nitrophenol being a good leaving group that compensated for the lack of the OH-3-mediated hydrogen bond to the enzyme.

In summary, highly active, high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was purified from barley malt and classified by peptide mapping and nucleotide sequencing to glycoside hydrolase family 31. This work contributes to the knowledge about genes and molecular properties of plant  $\alpha$ -glucosidases, and forms a basis for future studies of the role of these enzymes during germination.



**Figure 7.** Schematic representation of proposed charged or neutral hydrogen bonds from maltose to high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Materials

Isomaltose, maltose, *p*-nitrophenyl  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside, Glc oxidase (*Aspergillus niger*), and the Glc oxidase kit were from Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis). Red-Pullulan was from Megazyme (Ireland). Insoluble Blue starch, butyl-Sepharose 4 FF, SDS-PAGE, and isoelectric focusing gels were from Amersham-Pharmacia Biotech (Uppsala), and the  $\beta$ -amylase assay kit was from Behring Diagnostics (American Hoechst, Charlotte, NC). Fractogels EMD DEAE 650 (S) and EMD COO<sup>-</sup> 650 (S) were from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). Chemicals for Tricine-SDS-polyacrylamide gels, Ready gels, and Bio-Gel P-6 DG were from Bio-Rad Laboratories (Hercules, CA). A barley (*Hordeum vulgare*, cv Igri) genomic library in  $\lambda$ FIX II was obtained from Stratagene (La Jolla, CA). Nylon Hybond-N+ and nitrocellulose membranes were from Amersham (Buckinghamshire, UK), and Schleicher & Schuell (Dassel, Germany), respectively. [<sup>32</sup>P]dCTP was from DuPont-NEN (Stevenage, UK), and the XAR5 x-ray film was from Eastman-Kodak (Rochester, NY). The DNA sequencing kit was from Perkin-Elmer Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA). The ProtoBlot kit, restriction enzymes, and sequencing grade trypsin were from Promega Biotechnology (Madison, WI). Ultrapure water was from a Milli-Q system (Millipore, Bedford, MA). Other chemicals were of analytical grade. Monodeoxy maltosides (Bock and Pedersen, 1987; Siersk et al., 1992), methyl 5'-thio-4-N- $\alpha$ -maltoside (Andrews et al., 1995), and acarbose were the kind gifts of Dr. K. Bock (Carlsberg Laboratory), Dr. B.M. Pinto (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada), and Dr. E. Möller (Bayer AG, Wuppertal, Germany), respectively. Antibodies against barley (1,3;1,4)- $\beta$ -glucanase and lipoxygenase 1/2 were kindly provided by Drs. O. Olsen and J. Rouster (Carlsberg Research Laboratory).

### Plant Material

Six-day-old barley (*Hordeum vulgare* cv Alexis; Carlsberg Maltings) malt was dried (30 kg) in a kiln (5 d) at 28°C (residual weight 17 kg) to 8% (w/w) water content. Industrial malt samples were from Carlsberg Maltings (batch 339), and micromalt samples of the same variety were prepared in a micromalt apparatus (Automated Malting System, Phoenix-Biosystems, Australia) using European Brewery Convention standard conditions.

### Enzyme Purification

#### Malt Extraction and Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation

Dried malt (17 kg) was milled using 4-mm plate spacing (Carlsberg Technology Development), and the flour was stirred for 1 h in 200 L of 20 mM *N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)-piperazine-*N'*-(2-ethanesulfonic acid) (HEPES), 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.5, at room temperature, followed by settling for 16 h at 4°C. The pH was kept at 7.5 by adding 1 M NaOH. The supernatant was concentrated to 10 L by ultrafiltration (DDS-RO CR81P membrane, 20-kD cutoff, Danisco, Copen-

hagen), and adjusted to pH 6.7. Ammonium sulfate was added to 20% (w/v) saturation, and the extract was centrifuged at 4,550g for 45 min at 4°C. Ammonium sulfate was added to the supernatant to 70% (w/v) saturation. The precipitate, collected by centrifugation in six portions of approximately 185 g each, was stored at 4°C.

#### Chromatographic Separations

All steps were at 4°C. Ammonium sulfate precipitate (370 g) was stirred (1 h) into 700 mL of 20 mM HEPES and 0.5 M CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.5, centrifuged (4,550g, 30 min), and the supernatant was desalted on Bio-Gel P-6 (10 × 38 cm) in 10 mM HEPES and 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.5 at a flow rate of 840 mL h<sup>-1</sup>. Fractions with high activity were pooled and applied at a flow rate of 108 mL h<sup>-1</sup> to DEAE-Fractogel (2.6 × 30 cm) in 20 mM HEPES and 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.5. The pass-through and the first wash (1 column volume) containing high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase were then pooled. Following continued washing (10 volumes), low-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (used in a separate study) was eluted by a linear gradient (0–0.8 M NaCl) in the buffer (2 × 900 mL; rate: 120 mL h<sup>-1</sup>). The high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase pool was dialyzed against 50 mM sodium acetate and 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 5.5, applied to a COO<sup>-</sup>-Fractogel (2.6 × 25 cm; rate: 130 mL h<sup>-1</sup>) equilibrated in the buffer, and washed (10 volumes) and eluted using a linear gradient (0–0.4 M NaCl; 2 × 900 mL at 130 mL h<sup>-1</sup>). Fractions with activity were pooled, dialyzed, and rechromatographed as above on COO<sup>-</sup>-Fractogel (1.6 × 5 cm; linear gradient: 2 × 200 mL at 51 mL h<sup>-1</sup>). The pool with activity was mixed with 1 volume of 50 mM sodium acetate, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and 4 M NaCl, pH 5.5, and applied to butyl-Sepharose (1.6 × 2 cm) equilibrated in the same buffer containing 2 M NaCl. After a buffer wash (10 volumes), the buffer was made to 1.5 M, 1.25 M, and 1 M NaCl to be used for stepwise elution (6 column volumes each; rate: 51 mL h<sup>-1</sup>). The 1.25 and 1 M NaCl eluates containing activity were pooled, dialyzed against 20 mM HEPES and 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.3, and applied to COO<sup>-</sup>-Fractogel (1.6 × 1 cm; rate: 60 mL h<sup>-1</sup>). After a buffer wash (10 volumes), the high-pI  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was eluted by a linear gradient (0–0.2 M NaCl) in the buffer (2 × 20 mL at 60 mL h<sup>-1</sup>), pooled, and dialyzed against 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 4.5. The enzyme preparation ( $E_{280}$  = 0.12) was stored at 4°C.

### Enzymatic Procedures

#### Enzyme Activity Assays

Activity on maltose (15 mM) was assayed by adding 10- $\mu$ L aliquots of fractions to 190 of  $\mu$ L 0.1 M of sodium acetate, pH 4.5, in 300- $\mu$ L PCR tubes at 37°C. After a suitable reaction time (5–15 min) and enzyme inactivation (7 min, 100°C), the mixture was centrifuged. The supernatant was mixed in a microtiter plate with an enzyme-color solution (100  $\mu$ L) containing 5 units mL<sup>-1</sup> Glc oxidase, 1 unit mL<sup>-1</sup> peroxidase, and 0.23 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> *o*-dianisidine in 1 M Tris, pH 7.6. The  $A_{450}$  after 1 h at room temperature was read in a microtiter plate reader (Ceres Uv900Hdi, Bio-Tek)

and standardized using D-Glc. One activity unit was considered to be the amount of enzyme that releases 2  $\mu$ mol Glc from maltose  $\text{min}^{-1}$  at 37°C.  $V_{\text{max}}$  and  $K_m$  were obtained by fitting initial hydrolysis rates at 10 substrate concentrations ( $0.125 \times K_m - 8 \times K_m$ ) to the Michaelis-Menten equation. The reaction was started by the addition of enzyme (10  $\mu\text{L}$ ) to substrate, and aliquots (35  $\mu\text{L}$ ) were transferred at intervals to Eppendorf tubes, heat inactivated, centrifuged, and added to enzyme-color solution (200  $\mu\text{L}$ ). The  $k_{\text{cat}} = V_{\text{max}}/[E_0]$ , where  $[E_0]$  is the enzyme concentration determined from amino acid analysis.  $K_i$  was calculated using  $K_i = (100 - \% \text{ inhibition}) [I]/\% \text{ inhibition}$  ( $1 + [S]/K_m$ ). Activity for maltose (15 mM) was determined at 20 pH values (pH 2.5–7.3 in 0.1 M citrate-phosphate; pH 7.6–9.2 in 0.1 M boric acid/sodium tetraborate).

$\alpha$ -Amylase and  $\beta$ -amylase assays used Insoluble Blue Starch in 20 mM sodium acetate, 5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , pH 5.0, at 37°C (Juge et al., 1995) and a mixture of 4-nitrophenyl  $\alpha$ -D-maltopentaoside (0.85 mM) and 4-nitrophenyl  $\alpha$ -D-maltohexaoside (0.65 mM) in the presence of  $\geq 800$  units  $\text{L}^{-1}$  microbial  $\alpha$ -glucosidase in 47 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.0, at 40°C (Mathewson and Seabourn, 1993), respectively. A test for limit dextrinase used 2% (w/v) Red Pullulan in 0.2 M sodium acetate and 5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , pH 5.0, at 40°C (Kristensen et al., 1998).

#### Activity toward Deoxy-Maltose Analogs

Energetics of the enzyme transition state complex were mapped using seven deoxy maltose analogs. Because these were sparse, we did not determine  $V_{\text{max}}$  and  $K_m$ . Instead, the second-order rate constants  $V_{\text{max}}/K_m = v_o/E_o S_o$ , where  $v_o$  is the initial rate of hydrolysis and  $E_o$  and  $S_o$  are enzyme and substrate concentrations were measured. Activity was assayed at two  $S_o$  values near  $0.1 \times K_m$  to confirm second-order conditions. Hydrolysis was started by adding enzyme (1.4–57 units  $\text{mL}^{-1}$ ) in 50- to 100- $\mu\text{L}$  assays in 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 4.5. A standard developing solution (see above) was used for deoxy analogs in the reducing ring, while the solution contained 60 units  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  Glc oxidase, 1 unit  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  peroxidase, and 0.10 mg  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  o-dianisidine for analogs at the non-reducing ring. The absorbance was read after 4 h at room temperature, and quantitated using the relevant deoxy sugar or D-Glc. The increase in activation energy for hydrolysis by removal of a substrate OH-group was calculated using the equation  $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = -RT \ln[(V_{\text{max}}/K_m)_a/(V_{\text{max}}/K_m)_b]$  (Wilkinson et al., 1983), where *a* and *b* refer to the analog and parent substrates, respectively.

#### Stereochemistry of Glucoside Bond Hydrolysis

$\alpha$ -Glucosidase (62 units) from  $\text{COO}^-$ -Fractogel rechromatography at pH 5.5 was passed on Sephadryl S-200 (1.6  $\times$  85 cm) in 0.2 M sodium acetate, pH 5.5, 5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . The sample (same specific activity as after butyl-Sepharose) was mixed with 10 volumes of 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 4.5, in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (99%), concentrated 10-fold in a 10-kD cutoff ultrafiltration unit (Centricon, Amicon, Beverly, MA) at

4°C, and the solvent exchange was repeated. A substrate (45 mM methyl- $\beta$ -maltoside, 600  $\mu\text{L}$ )  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum was recorded at 310 K (AMX-600 spectrometer at 600 MHz, Bruker Instruments, Billerica, MA), and the stereochemistry of hydrolysis was followed by recording spectra at intervals after addition of enzyme.

#### Analysis of the Gene

##### Screening of Genomic Library

The barley genomic library was screened by plaque hybridization using a cDNA fragment from a barley expressed sequence tag (EST) library as a probe. This probe (LOK-PS333; cv Himalaya) corresponded to cDNA clone pAGL2737 (GenBank U22450, cv Morex; Tibbot and Skadsen, 1996). Single plate lifts of approximately  $0.5 \times 10^6$  plaques were prehybridized and hybridized at 42°C (16 h) in 5× SSC, 5× Denhart's solution, 50% (w/v) formamide, 0.2% (w/v) SDS, 10  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  poly(A<sup>+</sup>), and 10  $\mu\text{L mL}^{-1}$  sheared salmon sperm DNA (9.7 mg  $\text{mL}^{-1}$ ). Filters were washed three times for 15 min at 22°C in 2× SSC and 0.2% (w/v) SDS, then three times for 5 min at 65°C in 0.2× SSC and 0.1% (w/v) SDS, and exposed to XAR5 film (Eastman-Kodak) in cassettes for 16 h at -80°C. Two positive primary plaque areas were re-screened. A single confirmed positive plaque was subjected to a final screening.

##### Sequencing the Coding Region for the Barley $\alpha$ -Glucosidase

The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase  $\lambda$ -clone was digested by restriction enzymes, and the DNA fragments were subcloned into pBlueScript SK $-$ . Subcloned fragments encoding protein were sequenced using a dideoxynucleotide cycle sequencing kit (DyeDeoxy, Perkin-Elmer Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) and a DNA sequencer (model 373, Perkin-Elmer Applied Biosystems). Each nucleotide in the sequence was analyzed in at least two sequencing passes on both DNA strands. The samples were prepared as described by Rasmussen (1994). The DNA contig assembly was performed with ABI Prism sequencing software 1.0 for Apple Macintosh and Microgenie 6.0 (Beckman Instruments, Fullerton, CA). Analysis of nucleotide sequences was done using GCG 9.0 (Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI) and DNA Tools 5.0 (S. Rasmussen, Carlsberg Laboratory).

#### Northern Analysis

Total RNA was isolated from germinating seeds (cv Alexis) as described previously (Leah and Mundy, 1989). Seed samples were taken 0 to 144 h after imbibition. For northern blots, 10  $\mu\text{g}$  of RNA was separated in formaldehyde agarose gels, blotted onto Hybond-N $+$  membranes, and the blots were developed by a  $^{32}\text{P}$ -labeled DNA probe made using the Multiprime Labeling System (Amersham). RNA blots were hybridized and washed as described previously (Leah and Mundy, 1989). Electronic images of  $^{32}\text{P}$ -labeled blots were made and visualized using phosphor

imager cassettes and ImagesQuant version 3.3 software (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA).

### Malting and Micromalting of Barley

Uniform samples of standard malt were collected at 0 (dry grain), 12, 24, 48, 72, 96, 120, and 144 h after the start of steeping (i.e. the addition of water during an industrial malting of 65 tons of barley) (cv Alexis; Carlsberg Maltings). Samples of the same variety were prepared at the same time points using a microscale malting system on an 80-g scale (Carlsberg Technical Service). All samples were kept in liquid nitrogen and processed simultaneously.

### Analytical Techniques

#### SDS-PAGE, Western Blotting, and Isoelectric Focusing

*N*-Tris(hydroxymethyl) methyl-Gly (Tricine) SDS-PAGE gels comprised a separation gel (16 × 12 × 0.075 cm) and a stacking gel (16 × 3 × 0.075 cm) of 8.25% (w/v) and 4% (w/v) acrylamide, respectively. Both were 1.5% (w/v) in bisacrylamide. Protein was denatured by boiling for 3 min in sample buffer (0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 8% [w/v] SDS, 21% [w/v] glycerol, and 0.02% [w/v] Coomassie Brilliant Blue G 250). The electrophoresis was run at 13°C for 16 h at 20 mA and 100 V (Bio-Rad II xi cell and power supply model 100/500; Schägger and von Jagow, 1987).

Proteins were blotted after SDS-PAGE (Phast gel, Pharmacia) to nitrocellulose by diffusion (15 min) at 70°C (Phast system, Pharmacia). The membranes were soaked for 30 min at room temperature in TBST (10 mM Tris-HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, and 0.05% [w/v] Tween 20, pH 8.0) containing 1% (w/v) bovine serum albumin, followed by TBST containing 0.1% (w/v) primary rabbit antibody (30 min), a wash (three times for 10 min), and TBST containing alkaline phosphatase-coupled goat IgG against rabbit IgG for 30 min. After washing three times for 10 min, the blot was developed in 5 mL of TBST with 21 μL of nitroblue tetrazolium (50 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) and 16 μL of 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate (50 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>).

Isoelectric focusing was performed with Phast gels (43 × 37 × 0.45 mm, 5% [w/v] acrylamide, 1.5% [w/v] bisacrylamide; Pharmacia), pH 3.0 to 9.0, and proteins were visualized by Coomassie Brilliant Blue R 350 or silver staining according to the instructions of the manufacturer. The gel was overlaid with 25 mM maltose, 0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 4.5, and 1% (w/v) agarose (8.5 mL) mixed with 60 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 115 units mL<sup>-1</sup> Glc oxidase, 0.5 unit mL<sup>-1</sup> peroxidase, 21% (w/v) glycerol (1 mL), and 2.5 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> *o*-dianisidine (0.5 mL) at 37°C for 15 min to give a brown-colored zymogram.

#### In Situ Gel Plug Trypsin Digestion

Coomassie-stained protein bands were cut from SDS polyacrylamide (8.25% [w/v] Tricine) gels and kept in water at -18°C. Prior to digestion, the gel plug was washed three times for 20 min in 40% (w/v) acetonitrile/60% (w/v) 50 mM NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>, pH 7.8, at 37°C, and dried for

20 min in a vacuum centrifuge. Trypsin (5 μL; 0.33 μg μL<sup>-1</sup>) was added to the gel (sample:trypsin, approximately 25:1 [w/w]). After reswelling of the gel, 15 μL of 50 mM NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>, pH 7.8, was added and digestion continued at 37°C for 16 h. Peptides were extracted three times in 100 μL of 60% (w/v) acetonitrile, lyophilized, and analyzed by MALDI time of flight (TOF) MS.

#### MALDI-MS and Protein Identification by Database Searches

Mass spectra were acquired on a MALDI-TOF mass spectrometer (Voyager-Elite, Perseptive Biosystems, Framingham, MA) equipped with delayed ion extraction technology. Lyophilized samples were dissolved in 20 μL of 0.1% (w/v) trifluoroacetic acid and prepared for MALDI-MS analysis by placing a 0.8-μL sample on a probe tip followed by 0.4 μL of matrix solution. The MALDI matrices were 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI) dissolved in a mixture of 0.1% (v/v) trifluoroacetic acid and acetonitrile 2:1 (v/v) (25 g L<sup>-1</sup>), and α-cyano-4-hydroxy-cinnamic acid (Sigma-Aldrich) in 70% (v/v) acetonitrile (20 g L<sup>-1</sup>). All mass spectra were obtained in reflector mode and calibrated using internal calibration. Data processing was carried out using GRAMS/386 software (Galactic Industries, Salem, NH). Protein identification was performed by searching the European Molecular Biology Laboratory comprehensive non-redundant protein sequence database (nrdb) ([ftp://ftp.embl-heidelberg.de/pub/databases/nrdb/](http://ftp.embl-heidelberg.de/pub/databases/nrdb/)) using the PeptideSearch software (<http://www.mann.embl-heidelberg.de/Services/PeptideSearch/>) (Mann et al., 1993).

#### Amino Acid and Amino-Terminal Sequence Analyses

Amino acid analysis was performed on 200 to 500 pmol of protein after hydrolysis (6 M HCl; 24 h in sealed, evacuated tubes; 110°C) on a Pharmacia LKB Alpha Plus equipped with an ion-exchange column. N-terminal sequence analysis was performed on 50 to 500 pmol of protein on an sequenator (model 470A or 477A, Applied Biosystems) and a PTH analyzer (model 120, Applied Biosystems).

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